

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 13th day of June. Have all the Counties appointed delegates?

New Hanover County Convention will meet on Tuesday of June County Court.

Democratic Meeting in Wilmington.

The Democratic voters of the two Captains' Districts of Wilmington are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening next (June 5th), at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in the approaching County Convention. To be held in this place on Tuesday of June Court. A full meeting is requested by

MANY DEMOCRATS.

The County Convention.

We would beg leave to call the attention of our Democratic friends throughout this County to the fact, that the County Convention will assemble in this place on Tuesday of June Court. We think it hardly necessary to urge upon them the importance and propriety of every district being fully represented, and we sincerely hope that meetings will be held and delegates appointed from every Captain's District in the County. So far, we fear that comparatively few districts have moved in this matter. Cannot meetings be held during the coming week in those which have not as yet taken any action? It is essential to the promotion of harmony and good feeling that there should be a full representation, and that concert of action should be secured.

Annexation of Cuba.

The recent excitement in regard to Cuba has drawn public attention to that quarter, and although the miserable affair, mis-named an "expedition," has failed, as might have been expected, still the belief has taken possession of all reflecting minds, that the days of Spanish supremacy are numbered. The Island must eventually pass out of the hands of its present rulers. It is not powerful enough to maintain an independent national existence, and must inevitably become a dependency of some European maritime power, or be annexed to the United States. Whatever the "powers that be" may be disposed to do in the premises, it is plain that the people of this country will never permit Cuba to fall into the hands of Great Britain. That may be regarded as a "fixed fact." It is necessary for our safety, and the safety of our commerce in the Gulf, that, in the event of Cuba passing out of the hands of Spain, it should fall into ours. Public opinion, always far ahead of legislation, even now looks forward to the annexation of Cuba as the next great movement in our national progress, and although its occurrence may be delayed or accelerated by unforeseen contingencies, it is as certain to take place as any other event which depends upon the future for its fulfillment. Even the Spaniards themselves begin to feel this, and will become more and more sensible of the fact every day. The benefits to be derived from the possession of Cuba are neither insignificant nor doubtful. The trade of the Island now amounts to over sixty millions of dollars annually. A large amount of her products, such as sugar, molasses and coffee, are exported to the United States, while the Spanish tariff laws prevent the importation of American flour, provisions, &c.; thus depriving our farmers of a market, and forcing the Cubans to pay twice as much as they otherwise would. The reciprocal advantages which must flow from the measure, commend it to the attention of our legislators; and we should not be surprised to hear of a motion being introduced into one or both Houses of Congress, requesting the President to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is said that the British hold a mortgage on some of the revenues of the Island to the amount of twelve millions of pounds, but this is a matter of no manner of importance. The same thing was said about California, but we have never heard a word of it since the acquisition of that territory. It is also probable, that the proposition for bringing in Cuba, would meet with very severe opposition from the free soilers; but we believe the majority of the Northern, and especially the Western men, on considering the profitable market which it would open to them, and to their products, would view the matter in a very different light, and bolt her, if she had ten times as many negroes. We hardly think that the idea of purchasing Cuba will be seriously entertained by the present Congress, but we regard it as nearly certain that, let Congress do as it may, the time is not far distant when fugitives from justice will no longer escape from the United States to Havana, but the star-spangled banner float from the Moro Castle, and the Gulf of Mexico become what it should be, and will be—an American lake.

The Panoram.

POMERENE'S Panoram of the Mississippi River, and of Mr. CALHOUN'S Funeral Procession in Charleston, are in exhibition at the Theatre this night and to-morrow night. They are very highly praised by the press in Charleston and elsewhere, and no doubt considerable interest will be felt here in the painting of Mr. CALHOUN'S Funeral Procession. See advertisement.

Our contemporaries shall be attended to next week; a press of matter and a headache prevents us this week.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. W. S. ASHIE for public documents and other favors.

The Democratic County Convention of Wake county, held in Raleigh, on the 20th instant, nominated WESLEY JONES, Esq., for the Senate, and Gen. SAUNDERS, JAMES D. NEWSON, and BERNARD ROLINS, Esq., for the Commons.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, formerly Senator from this State, has written a letter to Hon. H. S. FOOTE, in which he expresses his belief that, under all circumstances, the Compromise ought to pass, as being the best that can be done. Ex-President TYLER is also out to the same effect.

CENTRAL ROAD.—By the latest accounts, only \$5,750 was wanted to complete the subscription to the Central Road. It is more than probable that by this time that sum has been made up. The first instalment has been paid in upon all subscriptions.

DECLINE OF CUBA.—In 1841 the population of Cuba was stated at 1,007,624, and in 1849 at only 898,752, a decline of 108,872 in nine years. The statement of exports from the Island also show a steady annual decline in amount.

The Compromise Bill.

No progress has as yet been made with this bill, nor is it easy to foresee when there will be any. The discussion still continues in the Senate, and is ably maintained upon both sides. The friends of the measure feel confident of its success, and so do its opponents of its defeat. In the meantime, it is believed that the Free Soilers and administrationists will make an effort to pass the President's plan through the House before the Compromise bill can legitimately reach that body from the Senate. This same President's plan, as it is well known, consists of the admission of California with all the territory she claims, and—nothing more; leaving all the other questions open as a hobby for a future Presidential campaign. Of course, this naked admission of California by herself, and unaccompanied by any other measures for the settlement of the existing difficulties, will be opposed by the whole South, and lead to scenes of a most painful character, such as already have been witnessed upon the floor of the House, when the Southern minority, taking shelter under the established rules, prevented any action whatever. No doubt similar legislative expedients will be again resorted to, to prevent the enactment of any such tyrannical and oppressive measure, and with the effect of producing a feeling of mutual distrust and exasperation of a most alarming and dangerous character. The only possible recommendation or mitigation that this non-action policy can offer to the South, lies in the fact that it does not interfere with the boundary of Texas, and consequently, leaves nearly all the territory of New Mexico under the nominal government of the slave State of Texas.

The orders of the President, to the U. S. troops stationed in Santa Fe, are, not to interfere in case of any disturbance between the Texan authorities claiming jurisdiction in New Mexico, and the people of that territory, so that even now there is a very pretty little fight about, and considerable ill-feeling existing. It is perfectly plain that, sooner or later, New Mexico must separate from Texas, and we think it about as well to separate friends as wait until they become enemies. It does not seem likely that Texas can ever enforce her jurisdiction over New Mexico without the assistance of the United States, and this assistance the President has refused to grant. But, as we said before, this is a matter for Texas herself, and that clause in the compromise bill is only a proposition.

There is another thing that should induce Southern men to urge forward a settlement of these matters. The census bill has been passed, and the next Congress will be chosen under a new apportionment, which will not be so favorable to the South, as the Northern section has gained upon us considerably, in point of population, during the ten years since the last census.

Foreign News.—Arrival of the Asia.

The new British steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 27th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th instant. The Asia made the passage in eight days and a half, the shortest ever made.

There has been a still further advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and a slight decline in Naval Stores. Trade continues brisk, and the money market easy. The political news is interesting. The Greek affair is not yet settled, though in a fair way of adjustment. Both France and Russia seem greatly displeased at the turn affairs have taken, and the Ministers of both powers have left London, though it is probable that their leaving may be accidental; neither of them was present on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. The matter created a good deal of excitement. There is no news from Ireland.

In France considerable excitement is said to prevail in regard to a new electoral law, now pending before the National Assembly. It is contended, by those opposed to the law, that any attempt to limit the elective franchise, except by a constituent assembly, properly convened, is illegal, and a violation of the constitution. An outbreak has been threatened in consequence, but the governmental preparations to put it down are too efficient to give it any chance of success. There is every prospect of a short crop throughout France. Trade is good.

From Germany there is nothing new. German politics consist of the rival efforts of Prussia and Austria to obtain an ascendancy over the minor States, and we can never understand how they go.

The Turkish government has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must now consider all restraint on Hungarian refugees as at an end. It is not definitely known whether it is meant that the refugees are to be turned loose or to be employed in the Turkish service. So far as KOSUTH and his comrades are concerned, the Porte is strongly supported by the Embassies of Great Britain and France.

The new Southern organ is to make its appearance next week. We will be more able to judge of its character when we see it. If it be devoted to the collection and dissemination of information calculated to set the South and the institution of slavery right before the world, and to a firm yet temperate defence of the South against the aspersions endeavored to be cast upon her, it may be the means of doing much good. But, if on the other hand, it is to set up for the only faithful paper in the South, and to denounce the whole Southern press as more or less unfaithful, (as is insinuated by the address of its proposer,) it can only be productive of evil.

From the Charleston Courier, May 23rd.

Another Fire.

About half past two o'clock this morning, another alarm of fire aroused our citizens from their slumbers.

The fire commenced, we believe, in some out-buildings in the yard between the stores on Market and on Hayne streets. At the time we reached the spot, the flames had full possession of the store No. 6 on Hayne street, occupied by FANNING, TWEEDY & Co., and before we left (a quarter past 3) had communicated to Nos. 5 and 7—the former occupied by KELSEY & DEAS, and the latter by Messrs. GILLILAND, HOWELL & SON.

The engines were promptly at work, and at the time we write, there is every reasonable prospect that not more than these three stores will fall a prey to the flames. It is uncertain whether these will be totally destroyed, while it is possible that some of the adjoining stores of this noble block may be involved in the destruction.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—We are pained to say that our anticipations that the fire would not extend are not realized. We learn that it has extended to the east and west No. 4, occupied by HARRAL, HARE & Co., and No. 8 being now enveloped in flames, and the lower part of the Charleston Hotel, fronting on Hayne street, has also taken fire.

At the time we go to press, 4 o'clock, fears are entertained that the hotel and the entire block of brick stores on Hayne st. will be destroyed.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.—The following statistical exhibit of the Methodist Protestant Church, was made on Monday, 20th instant, in the General Conference at Baltimore:—Whole number of stations throughout the United States, 63; circuits, 357; missions, 104—total 513. Ministers and preachers, stationed, 778; unstationed, 647—total 1425. Members and ministers, 65,194; houses of worship, 803; parsonages, 57; value of church property, \$708,415.

The Cuba Expedition.—Total Failure.

The steamship Isabel, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana, on Saturday, the 25th instant, brings news of the landing of the Cuba expedition at Cardenas, and of its total failure and re-embarkation. Most of the men of the expedition are at Key West. Gen. LOPEZ and several of his officers are in Charleston and Savannah. The account of the affair we take from the extra of the Charleston Mercury. The Mercury says that "the following has been handed to them for publication by an officer of rank in the invading army."

On the 15th May, when near the Island of Mabe, res, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamship Creole.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State. The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition were sent towards New Orleans, and the steamship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the Northern coast of Cuba.

The command of the expedition, Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, believed that the city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars seized and taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison.

But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran, were entirely disappointed, and the expedition in consequence, has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At two o'clock on the night of the 18th, the steamship Creole landed a few miles from Cardenas, and after some delay, a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by single files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in the disembarkation. By the previous order of the Commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: the Kentucky regiment first; the Louisiana regiment second, and the Mississippi battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky regiment were detached under their Lieutenant Colonel, to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent egress, if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company (A) of the Mississippi battalion was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c., whom we had learned would leave at Matanzas at 10 o'clock.

After a sharp contest this company succeeded in taking possession of the railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citadel. In the efforts of the morning, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg, while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after, the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same citadel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, the three divisions, respectively under their Major and Lieut. Colonels, made a combined attack upon the Citadel.

While this attack was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the Great Square, fired into the ranks of the Mississippi battalion from the windows. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding immediately ordered two of his companies (B and C) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment.

Under the orders of the Lieut. Colonel, they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important point.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the Citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unexpressed gallantry.

In the meantime, Company (D) of the Mississippi battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing General LOPEZ without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citadel, detached this independent company to that duty. They gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sunrise a torch was lighted by Gen. LOPEZ's own hands, against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless, the Spanish garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapet roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General LOPEZ was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock, he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them back again on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening began in the town.

The Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they, with the Louisianians, did this whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the Lieut. Colonel, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. LOPEZ now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she ran hard aground. The vessel was so damaged, that an ammunition dump it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity, the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. LOPEZ informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, on the Northwest coast of the Island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reason of the scarcity of ammunition—the absence of artillery—the scant supply of coal for the vessel—the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the Liberating Standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port, and soon the officers' determination. Gen. LOPEZ was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day, as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man-of-war steamer came quarantining down upon us. She had been hunting us from Cardenas.

We led her into the port in a very few moments, but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town we could not land.

The Spaniards bore down on us, and would, with her Paixhan guns, have destroyed us, had not the United States Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key

West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that not an article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the night, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it, and not an article was touched. The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded—that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark, on the evening of the 19th, we had a gain repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by Gen. LOPEZ's positive orders we abandoned it and stood out to sea, instead of mowing down the interested Cubans, and fighting for its liberation, as most of the troops desired to do.

On hearing of the landing of the expedition, the Captain-General, Alcoc, issued his proclamation, warning the inhabitants to give no succor to the invaders, and denouncing the gallows as the reward of all who should fail in their allegiance to the crown of Spain.

The Cuban account of the affair, although, of course, differing in regard to the mode of statement, still tells the same tale, namely, the capture of Cardenas by the expeditionists—their holding the place for some time, and their being forced to abandon it; and also of the complete failure of the affair. All accounts agree that the forces with LOPEZ paid the most sacred respect to the rights of private property. It is moreover evident that the Cubans are totally unprepared for any such movement; and even the convicts, whom the expeditionists freed, joined against them. The Creole will, no doubt, be confiscated. The officers and men who are at Key West, are in a very destitute condition, and heartily wish themselves safe out of the scrape.

The idea of attacking an Island upon which is concentrated the very flower of the Spanish army—amply supplied and perfectly disciplined—with a force of six hundred men, is perfectly ridiculous. It is to be hoped that the Cubans will be suffered to open the ball for themselves the next time they feel inclined to dance to the music of musket balls.

A further proclamation has been issued by the Captain-General, declaring Cuba and its dependencies in a state of siege, and under martial law; that all prisoners, whatever their number, who shall have belonged to the invading bands, shall be immediately shot; and that all inhabitants of the Island who shall in any way connive at, or sympathize in the movement, shall share the same fate.

The annexed, from the Charleston Courier of Monday, is the last news we have received in connexion with this affair:

SAVANNAH, May 26—4.20 P. M.

Received in Charleston, May 26—4.25 P. M. Much excitement was produced last night, on account of the arrest, by the U. S. Marshal, under telegraphic instructions from the President of the United States, of Gen. LOPEZ and his aid, who were landed at this place from the ship Isabel, who underwent an examination before Judge NICHOLS, of the District Court. A large crowd was in attendance. There was no evidence produced to criminate the parties, and they were discharged at three quarters past eleven o'clock.

There was great cheering at their release. They were escorted to their lodgings by a large concourse, and reaching there, Gen. LOPEZ made a speech, in which he expressed his determination to prosecute his purpose at all hazards.

He is a man of pleasing appearance, and quite intelligent. He left here at 7 A. M. this morning.

It is believed that LOPEZ left for New Orleans, where he has probably arrived by this time.

From California.—More Gold.

The Steamship Ohio, arrived at New York from Chagres, on Friday, the 24th inst. She brings 147 passengers, and \$410,000 in specie and gold dust, but no news from California.

The Crescent City arrived on Saturday, the 25th, with three weeks later news from California. Her dates are to the 21st of April. She brings \$200,000 in specie belonging to the passengers.

At the late election in San Francisco county, Col. JACK HAYS, independent, was elected Sheriff. The county Judge and Attorney are Whigs; the rest of the officers are Democrats. A bill incorporating the city of San Francisco, has passed the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor.

Sacramento City seems to be unfortunate. It has again been overflooded, and also devastated by a great fire, which destroyed property to the amount of \$65,000.

Business in the Cities is very dull, and real estate has fallen to one-third of its former nominal value, although it may be judged by the following items from California papers, the mines are as productive as ever:

SONORA.—Most Important Discoveries.—Our friend, G. B. COLT, Esq., merchant of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, and describes the excitement amongst the inhabitants of that town to be intense, in consequence of the late rich discoveries in this district. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and there are supposed to be from three to five thousand persons at work upon it, who, in numerous instances, are getting from two to twenty ounces per day. The placer is situated about half a mile from the town, is about 600 acres in extent, and is about 400 yards distant from water. Many of the holes have yielded, each, upwards of 10 pounds of the precious metal. From the richness of the mine, it is estimated that the placer is supposed to be 3,000, and the entire population of the gulch is estimated at 1,500. There are now fifteen or twenty stores in the place—a large hotel is in operation, and lots are selling at two to five hundred dollars each. In the neighborhood, as much as 21 pounds of gold has been taken out from one hole in one day.

MORROW GULCH.—A FACT.—Two men, named Myers and Bowers, dug out, on the forenoon of Wednesday last, twenty-eight ounces, six dollars and a half, beside a lump weighing one pound, four dollars and a half, all pure gold. The miners are all doing well.

THE FREMONT VEIN.—The operations on this vein have not yet commenced. Several fragments which were taken from the veins have been presented to us, and from an examination, we conclude that a rich harvest will be reaped.

The following, from the northern mines, we copy from the Sacramento Transcript:

FROM WEAVER'S CREEK.—We have just met an acquaintance from the mines on Weaver's Creek, who informs us that three men dug out, on Monday last, \$800 worth of gold dust; and that, on the following day, they dug out \$500 worth. An Indian, also, on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up, in these mines, a lump of gold, weighing two pounds. There was no quartz mixed with the gold. Another individual found, on Tuesday last, a lump which weighed 16 ounces. This lump was, also, pure gold, unalloyed with quartz, and in its shape it was like an oval, and about the size of the palm of one's hand.

Nevertheless, miners are, at present, going farther north, as the waters are so high on Weaver's Creek, owing to the melting of the snows, that no work can be done on the river. There are, probably, diggings in the ravines, but if we are rightly informed, the digging will not commence on the rivers until next month.

From the Tarboro' Press.

Wednesday last, the 22nd, by previous notice had been set apart as the day for laying the Corner Stone of the Wilson Monument. At an early hour our usually quiet village was dotted over with groups of anxious spectators, who had come together to do honor to the memory of the Benefactor of Edgecombe. The Committee of Arrangements had every thing in order around the mound, for the accommodation of the Masonic Fraternity. About half past 12 o'clock, the Marshal, Jno S. Dancy, Esq., with his Assistants, Jno. Norfleet, Esq. and Capt. F. M. Parker, appeared on Main street, finding with few exceptions the stores closed. The citizens were invited to assemble near the head of Main street, fronting the Female Academy, and the following was announced as the PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

1. Frank Johnson's Brass Band.
2. Members of the Masonic Fraternity.
3. Building Committee.
4. Orator of the Day.
5. Citizens of the town and county.
6. Members of the Fire Company, in uniform.
7. Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
8. Magistrates of the County and County Officers.
9. Pupils of the Male Academy, with their Teachers.
10. Pupils of the Female Academy, with their Teachers.
11. Soldiers of the War of 1812.
12. Soldiers of the Mexican War.
13. Reverend Clergy.
14. Strangers.

A little after 1 o'clock, the Procession was put in motion and turned into the first street east of Main, going near its entire length—again coming into Main at Fifth corner—thence up Main to the Court House Square, where the Monument is to be erected, and the ceremonies were to take place. Here a most agreeable spectacle was presented. Besides a large platform densely covered with Ladies, every window of the Court House in view of the mound, the upper and lower windows of Mr. Bowditch's store adjoining the Square, and some private carriages, were jammed with ladies, and the Ladies' ranks, on the house tops hard by, were covered with the rough lords of creation. The Fraternity were marshaled into the circle by their proper Officer, passing under a "triumphal arch" of roses and evergreens, prepared by one of Tarboro's fairest daughters; and when they had taken up their position, a salute was assigned to the Building Committee, and the Pupils of the Female Academy with their Teachers, within the circle.

The proceedings were opened by prayer from the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Jno. F. Speight. The Grand Master, Maj. Wm. F. Collins, made some appropriate and well-timed remarks upon the character of their deceased hero, and then closed the ceremony by depositing under the Corner Stone the following articles, handed to him by the Grand Treasurer P. T. Dr. J. A. Drake:—

- Holy Bible.
- Constitution and Bye-Laws of Concord Lodge.
- Proceedings of the last Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
- Copy of Col. Wilson's Will.
- List of subscribers to the Wilson Monument.
- Copy of the Eulogy on Col. Wilson, delivered by Wm. F. Dancy, Esq.
- Single copies of various newspapers of North Carolina.

The proceedings around the mound over, the Fraternity were conducted into the Bar of the Court House—the Ladies were given the most eligible seats—and the whole space below the bar, running back to the door, was covered with the citizens of the town and county. W. F. Dancy, Esq. rose and pronounced an Eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of Col. Wilson. He was applauded with the speech, he heard it highly complimented, and hope he may furnish a copy for publication.

The procession, the proceedings at the mound, and the scene in the Court House, were enlivened by spirit-stirring airs from Frank Johnson's brass music. The company dispersed about 3 o'clock—the Masons in procession returning to their Lodge. So closed a day that will long live green in the memory of the citizens of Edgecombe.

Official Vote for Major of the 30th Regiment N. C. M.

PHILADELPHIA.	HARRISBURG.	HOWARD.	SEABOARD.
Wilmington	72	04	00
Chatham	00	00	00
Upper Marlboro	00	00	00
South Washington	01	21	07
Long Creek	01	23	09
Middle Sound	00	13	00
Topsail Sound	01	18	01
Lower Black River	23	09	04
Piney Woods	16	04	00
Rocky Point	28	04	01
	156	128	41

The weather, so far this season, has been extremely unfavorable to our cotton planters; and we fear, should it continue so much longer, that the cotton crop will be very short. The nights have been uniformly cold—so much so that cotton seems stationary, and in some cases modestly retiring into the bowels of the earth. At this present writing an overcast would be comfortable. There is comparatively little or no rain, except in this region yet, although June is close at hand; and should the frost come early in the fall, cotton will be cotton.

N. C. Argus.

THE DEEP AND YADKIN RIVERS.—An intelligent writer (from Pittsburg) in the Ashboro' Herald, mentions the anxious desire of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to effect a connection between the Deep and Yadkin Rivers by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOHANN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.
B. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
V. M. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Gen. Lopez, the Cuban Patriot.

From a very long and diffuse account of the Life of General Lopez, which appeared in the New Orleans Delta of the 10th and 11th inst., we have condensed the following sketch of a career which is brought to a point of interest by the enterprise on Cuba, which now attracts so much attention.

Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents, in 1798 or '9, in Venezuela, and is now a little over fifty years of age. He was the only son that grew to manhood, though he had numerous sisters. He was trained to the saddle, as is the custom in South America. His father being obliged by civil disturbance to remove to Caracas, where he entered upon a commercial life, his son Narciso superintended a branch of the House at Valencia, in the interior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar's time in 1814, young Lopez took a prominent part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped from massacre. At length, when reduced almost to desperation, he enlisted in the army, as his only chance for life. At the end of the war between Spain and the insurgents, Lopez found himself a colonel, at the age of 23. He had also received the cross of San Fernando, as further reward for various gallant deeds during the war.

On the evacuation of the colony by the Spanish army, Col. Lopez returned to Cuba.

Since that time, (1823,) Lopez has been a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. He was known to be possessed of liberal principles, which prevented him from obtaining office in the island, and he retired to retirement. During the first of the Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to be in Madrid with his wife, urging a private claim on the government. He distinguished himself on the government side: was made first aide-camp to the Commander in Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He became the warm personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards the most popular General of the Republic of Cuba. He was for a time, Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander in Chief of several provinces. During all this period of favor with the royalist party, it is said that he remained faithful to his democratic principles; and though exalted by the Queen, Mother Christina, he despised and distrusted her.

On the insurrection which ended in the expulsion of Christina from the regency, Lopez was made Governor of Madrid, a post which he held until Esparto became regent, when he positively refused to hold it, in spite of the solicitations of Esparto. As Senator of the Cortes, from the liberal city of Seville, he studied the politics and institutions of Spain, and then first learned the condition of the Spanish colonies, and especially the oppressions under which Cuba, the country of his adoption, labored. The expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes further disgusted him, and, resigning his office, he departed for Havana, nor without some trouble in obtaining permission.

At this time, (1839,) General Valdez was Captain General of Cuba. During the various political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different posts of honor and emolument in the island, but at length he resigned all except his rank as General, and then undertook the working of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for returning to the Central Department. Here he began to mingle with the people and concert a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The enterprise of last year, which miscarried so completely, was the result of his first efforts. The second effort, better matured and more extensive, is now on foot.

Our Mercantile Navy.

The present number of British seamen is about 250,000, of whom 200,000 belong to the mercantile marine, and 50,000 to the navy, the remainder being in foreign service. The total number of vessels belonging to the merchant service of the British Empire was, in 1848, no less than 33,672, having an aggregate tonnage of 4,052,160, and carrying collectively 230,000 men. The average number of vessels in the merchant vessels for the last ten years has been 600 per annum, while the annual increase of burden amounts, within a fraction, to 100,000 tons. By this means employment is found for 5000 fresh hands every year. The British empire possesses one-third more vessels than France, while the aggregate tonnage of the British ships is upwards of five times as great as the French, and one-third more than the collective burden of the American vessels. An idea of the extent of the foreign trade carried on by this country may be formed from the number of British and foreign vessels that annually enter the several ports of the United Kingdom. In the year 1848, it amounted to 35,000 vessels, 13,000 of which were foreign, having a gross burden of 61 million tons, and giving employment to nearly 250,000 men. The total value of the exports and imports effected by such means amounts to upwards of seventy-five millions sterling per annum. According to the estimate of Mr. G. F. Young, the ships engaged in the mercantile marine are worth £38,000,000. The sum annually expended in building, repairing, and outfitting new and old ships amount to £10,500,000, and the cost of the wages and provisions for the seamen engaged in navigating the merchant vessels to £20,000,000, while the amount received for the freight by the shipowners is said to come to £20,000,000. The foreign trade, in connection with the port of London, is very nearly one-fourth of the entire maritime commerce of the United Kingdom. The number of vessels that entered the port of London in 1847 was upwards of 9000, and the gross tonnage nearly 2,000,000; the rate of increase being about half a million tons and 2500 vessels in five years, or 100,000 tons and 500 vessels per annum.

Russia and Her Government.

—We question if the true state of the case as between the Russians and their Government is in general rightly comprehended. Misled by our Western associations, and by the tales of Russian insurrections, we are too apt to suppose that the Russian Government is laid down upon the Russian people by force, and that if this force were removed, the Russians would exhibit constitutional tendencies and arrange for themselves otherwise. We forget that constitutionalism is a universal instinct among even civilized men, and also, that the Russians are yet a rude nation, and that the Russian Government is a Russia revealed to us in a flash, we should probably find that Czarism far from being a system witnessed with a kind of religious fervor and infatuation by all the real heart of the Russian people. During the Russian insurrection of 1825, Schmitzer tells us, "arguing Moutaevitch, one of the leading and bravest of the Russian patriots, and a Republican to a certain degree, of which he was colonel, and called upon them to cry 'A Republic for ever!' Puzzled as to the meaning of so new and singular a phrase, and suspecting something to be wrong, they hesitated, and an old grenadier, leaning on the barrel of his gun, spoke out for the rest of the Vache blagorodny," said he, "so please your grace, we will shout 'A Republic forever!' or anything else you bid us; but after all who is to be Czar?" and the colonel having explained that in a Republic there was no Czar, "Ah, then, your grace," said the grenadier, "that question for the constitution, the soldiers, it will know, were under the impression that this constitution was Constantine's celebrated Polish wife, whose name, for some purpose or other, they officers had thought it proper to bring forward in that promiscuous way."

The Australian colonies are rapidly rising into great importance; the population has increased from 25,000 in 1828, to 350,000 in 1849, and the exports from £181,000 in 1828 to £2,187,533 in 1849; the last year the revenue has been exactly stated at £1,000,000 in 1872; the number of convicts in 1848 was about 6000.

The Rothschilds.

It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-nine millions of hundred thousand pounds British money, about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

Cost of the Late Troubles in Europe.

A Turin paper publishes a calculation of what the reaction cost Europe during the year 1849. The cost of men is first given, and is as follows:

The war of Naples and Sicily, including the men who died in a plague which was shot there.....	20,000
Rome, including the French soldiers.....	70
Spain, victims for the glorious expedition.....	42,000
War of Hungary, both sides.....	7,000
The parts of Poland which mingled with the war of independence.....	251
Hungarians died after the capitulation of Gorgey, and in the Turkish war.....	485
War of Italian Independence, (Milan, Venice, and Piedmont).....	31,122
Total.....	111,812

The cost in money was:

To France.....	20,000,000
To Central Italy, (Rome, &c.).....	20,000,000
To Naples.....	81,000,000
To Rome, including the French soldiers.....	227,000,000
To Hungary.....	19,000,000
To Russia.....	508,000,000
To Piedmont, (national debt).....	75,000,000
Total.....	1,032,000,000

A French paper, publishing the result of the calculation is rather below the actual cost, and that the war of Schleswig is not included, which was, however, very bloody and very expensive.

Methodist Episcopal Church Property Question.

In the official proceedings of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at St. Louis, on the 11th inst., we find the following:

"Dr. Smith submitted the following resolution, (signed by one delegate from each annual conference), which was read:

"Resolved, That the delegates of the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in general conference assembled, that we fully and cordially approve of the action of the General Conference, in bringing suit for the recovery of an equitable share of the book concern and chartered fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as pledged in the plan of organization, and as a general conference of the church, and that said conference—H. B. Bascom, A. L. P. Green, and C. B. Parsons—be requested and instructed, and also furnished with the necessary means, to carry out the said plan, and to bring suit for the Supreme Court of the United States to be had on the suits now pending."

Dr. Smith said: The reason for passing this resolution, and passing it unanimously, is found in the answer of the Northern Church to the bill which our commissioners have filed, setting forth that they have reason to believe that the Church South are not in approval of this suit. This is sworn to. The only way to put our commissioners upon the point of our unanimity upon this point, I suppose, you know, without any kind of doubt, that perhaps no enterprise was ever commenced on which there was a more general unanimity than on this. There have been some adverse opinions expressed, but not as relates to the equity of the claims, and the Justice of our suits. Some few in Virginia, and in some other places elsewhere, declaring that the act by which the Northern Church withholds our *pro rata* division of the book money is a most grossly unjust and dishonest act, would, nevertheless, rather give them the money than to agitate the country by exposing their dishonesty in a suit. In this view, there are, perhaps, a few persons found, who would rather give them the money than to prosecute the suit. But none, that I have yet heard of, ever doubted the justice of our claims, and our right to sue. Since the suit commenced, I have not learned that the first man ever demurred. If there has been any demurrer, I have yet to hear of it. In view of these circumstances, we should come to the unanimous vote of approval. Some may think these remarks a little strong. Those who are familiar with the whole question will find very different. I speak in the hearing of those who remember that during the discussion of this question, in the general conference of 1844, I did declare, in a fit of passion, that I believed that, by some means or other, it would so result, that the Northern Church would keep us out of the last cent of this money, if they could. Some thought my remarks unbecomingly and uncharitably. Dr. Bangs, and others, thought it deserving of some rebuke, declaring that they would withhold from us a cent of our money, under any circumstances. Yet this year, man with others, has put in, under oath, the plea that we are not entitled to one cent of it; and they are doing all they can to prevent or forestall a just decision by the courts of the country. These are the facts, and the facts are before you, in view of which, we owe it to ourselves, to the commissioners, to the whole church, to give it a unanimous vote of approval."

How to Ride into a Practice.

When a man and his horse differ seriously in public, and the man feels the horse has the best of it, it is best for the man to accommodate his views to those of the horse, rather than risk a defeat. It is best to let the horse go his way—and pretend it is yours. There is no secret so close as that between a rider and his horse.

We knew a young dumpling-shaped doctor at Edmondson, who rode himself into a considerable practice, by being seen flying about the country in all directions, on a run-away fat that he had bought at Tattersall's, and that he was passing on his mouth. "This is lot 34," said Tat, "a wiry and spring-tailed bay came wincing and hitching up to the hammer, looking sideways to see who might kick at a bay mare, six years old, a capital hack, has carried a lady, and has no mouth. What will any gentleman give for the bay? Twenty guineas!" said Tat, "thirty guineas—twenty guineas—ten!" and having got down to that sum, without even an eye being turned upon him, and having given her the usual flourish down the yard, he commenced running her up, so as to restore her handsomely to the stable. "Ten guineas bid," said he, "eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, 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